

DIDS BUR Y PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDS BUR Y, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1917

No. 31

N. A. COOK, Butcher
PURE LARD
AND COMPOUND
AT A REDUCED PRICE
BUY A TIN

PURE
3 lbs for 75c
5 lbs for \$1.20
10 lbs for \$2.30

COMPOUND
3 lbs for 65c
5 lbs for \$1.05
10 lbs for \$2.00
20 lbs for \$4.00

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

LEUSZLER BLOCK Telephone 127

Hay Sweeps and Stackers

We have the best you can buy.
Strong, durable and practical.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

AGENTS -o- DIDS BUR Y

Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDS BUR Y ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor

Rosebud Items

Grain and hay are looking good, but gardens are very dry; a good rain would be appreciated.

Geo. Thawler has been hauling out barley at \$4.25 per bushel.

The friends who were visiting at the Shantz home left for Alsask, Sask., last Monday.

James Eubank presented his family with a new car recently. Now they are joy riding and taking life easy.

Mr. Loveland was seen in our vicinity trying out his new Ford and wearing the smile that won't come off.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ault visited with their son, L. C. Ault and family last Friday.

Henry Wiegand came in from Alsask, Sask., last Wednesday to visit relatives.

Uncle Dave Bluelaker is putting up hay by himself; \$75 men do not bother him.

Red Cross Fund

Mrs. Stüber, secretary treasurer of the Red Cross Society, wishes to acknowledge the following donations:

Rugby Women's Institute,	\$ 61 50
Mountain View Institute, per	13 50
Mr. Emerson	5 00
Mrs. J. K. Whiteside	5 00
Proceeds of barn dance at Mr. Axel's	8 00
Donation from Tug of war at U. F. A. picnic	5 00

See those men's suits at \$10 and \$12.50. Williams & Little.

DR. MECKLENBERG

the graduate and long experienced optician, will again be at

Carstairs, on Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Didsbury, on Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Olds, on Thursday, Aug. 16.

Charges are moderate.

Prices quoted on last week's calendar still hold good. Williams & Little.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. L. Contes, of Calgary, is in town on business.

Big rummage sale still going at Williams & Little's.

Mrs. J. E. Stauffer has returned from her holiday in the eastern districts.

Miss M. Bauer, of Calgary, was the guest of Miss Jennie Nelson, at the Rosedale for a couple of days.

P. R. Reed left on Monday for Lethbridge and Purple Springs, on a business trip. He returns today.

Mrs. T. Thompson has returned from her holiday visit to Calgary and is now in residence at the Rosebend.

A few pair of those ladies' low shoes and slippers still left at 75c a pair. Williams & Little.

Miss Florence Reiber returned on Sunday from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Reiber of Airdrie.

Miss A. Bunker, of Seattle, was a guest at the Rosebend of Miss Flossie Blain. Miss Bunker has been engaged to teach school at Cremona.

Mrs. Chambers requests the women of the country to please save all waste paper and leave it either at the drug store or at Dr. Evans's house.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Overland, model 83; one Overland, model 85; one Maxwell; one Russell; one Studebaker; a number of Fords.—W. A. L. STUR.

The prize lists for the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Didsbury Agricultural Society are on press and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Land, of Embro Ont., are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Youngs. Mrs. Land is a sister of Mrs. Youngs. They expect to remain until after the harvest.

The \$10 mentioned in the issue of July 18th as collected by Mrs. J. Metzger from the Women's Institute was given to the Red Cross Society. We omitted to make this statement before.

Two of the stores in the Lenszler block are jammed up full with five cars of furniture, and it looks as though the Pioneer will have an interesting announcement to make to its readers probably next week.

Grover Cleveland Duncan, the editor and proprietor of the Munson Mail, has responded to the last "Call to Arms" and has taken out the "Call to Arms." Long may the Mail and the male and the female flourish.

Archie Watt has left for Edmonton, where his headquarters in connection with the telephone work will be, instead of at Olds, as at first announced. Archie will be a real city chap now, don't you know? We wish him luck in his promotion.

W. G. Liesemer is laying the foundation of a new store adjoining his hardware. It is not his intention to put up the superstructure this year, but he will probably build a substantial store there next year the full length of the lot—427 feet.

Messrs. C. H. Stuart, H. Schellkopf and R. E. Lantz are the latest purchasers of McLaughlin cars, the former two gentlemen purchasing "Fours" and Mr. Lantz a "Six." McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., the local McLaughlin dealers, made the sales.

The dance in the Opera House last Friday night was a very successful affair. It attracted a good crowd, a bunch of five ones coming from both Olds and Carstairs, and the music was first class. "Our Bill" is an entertainer de luxe and should be patted on the back for his efforts to entertain.

Mrs. R. B. Martin met with a painful accident while motoring over to Coronation to visit relatives. The car struck a raised crossing while passing through Three Hills with such force that she was thrown forward and cut her face so badly she was taken to Calgary and is being treated in the hospital there.

J. M. Macdonald is hobbling around with the assistance of a big stick. He is lucky to be able to get around at all. He was kicked in the leg by one of his horses and thrown violently to the ground. The horse wasn't vicious or J. M. would have been more cautious—the beast was made irritable by the flies.

Mr. John Mjoeboess, superintendent of the Didsbury electric power plant, has gone on a three weeks' holiday, the first vacation he has taken for six years. He is accompanied by his wife and child and will visit relatives in Coronation and district before returning to duty. Mr. Sandy Patterson is in charge while the superintendent is on his vacation.

M. H. Brown received \$4 the other day from F. W. Motell, of Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C., the extreme northwest corner of Canada. The money was a donation to the Red Cross and has been turned in to the fund. Mr. Motell was a homesteader west of town some years ago and this donation shows that his heart is in the right place.

A. A. Dyck has just returned from a trip through Saskatchewan as far as Saskatoon. The crops are in a bad way all along the line; much of them are burnt up and many fields have been plowed under. The grass has become so dry that prairie fires are burning. He saw one southwest of Ormond a mile long. He has decided to take up residence in town for the present.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. Osmond, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year

U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDS BUR Y -o- ALTA.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5 C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

BARGAINS in summer dry goods and clothing. Williams & Little.

CLOSED—Ed. Braun wishes to announce that the N. W. 1-4 of 31-363 will hereafter be closed to range stock. Any person having stocken said quarter section will kindly remove same or see me about it, otherwise rental will be charged. ED. BRAUN.

WANTED—General servant, at once. Apply to C. L. PETERSON.

STRAYED—A bunch of horses from the SE 1-4-29-2-5w, 8 blacks, 3 bays, 1 roan, all yearlings and without brand. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. D. K. FIFE, Croftield, Phone 709.

REWARD for Strays—\$15 for 3-year-old red and white steer, 6F right ribs, short ears.

\$15 for: 8 year old gray mare, 3C right shoulder, 3L left shoulder; 5 year old bay, rangy mare, 3C right shoulder, 2 right jaw, 6 years old; small bay mare, anvil brand right shoulder, 3L left shoulder, star, right hind foot white. R. B. MARTIN, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—Saddle pony. G. A. WIGGLESWORTH.

STRAYED—Small red yearling steer, almost half diamond white hair mark on rump. Any information regarding above will be suitably rewarded. E. M. NEIGHOUR, Carstairs. Phone 1302.

WANTED—A reliable girl for house work, good with children. Apply to the PIONEER OFFICE, c. P. O. Box 629.

WANT to lease a farm suitable for dairying. State locality and give description of property. Address E. W. BICKNELL, Cayley, Alta.

INFORMATION leading to the recovery of the following will be rewarded: 1 black mare branded with an acorn on right hip and 0 (goose egg) on left ribs. 1 bay mare branded with an acorn on the right hip, 4 white half stockings, white strip down face. W. H. DAVIES.

WANTED—A quiet, gentle pony that can be ridden by child. Apply PIONEER OFFICE.

HORSES taken to pasture. Enquire E. E. WILSON, Didsbury.

STOCK taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. ANDREWS, Didsbury.

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS

Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands, write or call on E. NUNSELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Phone M6333. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two storeys, 13 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. SEYER, Drumheller.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00
The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDS BUR Y BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. R. Wilson, Mgr.



Thrift that brings Comfort instead of Sacrifice

THRIFT, the paramount national duty, applies to time as well as to money—to small personal outlay as well as to larger family expenditure. Applied to the daily shave, thrift means the use of a

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

The Razor of National Service.

The Gillette reduces shaving time to five minutes or less—an actual saving of a week of working days a year! To the man who depends on the barber, it saves still more time, and from \$25 to \$50 or even more annually. This means the cost of one or several War Savings Certificates.

Moreover, there is not a man living with a beard to shave who cannot shave better with a Gillette if he will use it correctly—with the blade screwed down tight and a light Angle Stroke.

For the thousands of young men just reaching shaving age the Gillette Safety Razor is a source of good habits—not only thrift, but punctuality, personal neatness, and efficiency in little things. For yourself or your son, at home or Overseas, it is a splendid investment.

Gillette "Bulldog", "Aristocrats" and Standard Sets cost \$5.—Pocket Editions \$5. to \$6.—Combination Sets from \$6.50 up. Send for Catalogue. 251

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited, Office and Factory: The Gillette Bldg., Montreal.

Our Sure Shield

The nation we are convinced is not unmindful of the successes which have been achieved at sea. They have exceeded all expectations. For we have experienced neither invasion nor starvation. The fleet is still our "sure shield," and if the submarines piracy, owing to the license which characterizes it, is proving a temporary embarrassment, it in no way relieves the enemy from the strangle hold of our sea power—London Daily Telegraph.

Sad Dilemma
Bessie—Oh, Mabel, I am in an awful dilemma. I've quarreled with Harry, and he wants me to send his ring back.

Mabel—That's too bad. Bessie—But that isn't the point. I've forgotten which is his ring. Puck.

Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of tea and coffee in thousands of Canadian Homes.

"There's a Reason"



Delightful flavor
Rich Aroma
Healthful
Economical

Sold by grocers everywhere

High Heels and War

Proposed Legislation in Illinois Is Subjected to Criticism

High heels on women's shoes may give the Hun the victory. A member of the Illinois legislature, who proposes to legislate high heels out of his state, has figured it all out. Flat feet, he reasons, are the cause of the rejection of many volunteers, who would otherwise be acceptable. Their mothers wore high-heeled shoes, and high-heeled shoes are bad for the feet, and finally bad feet have become hereditary. Therefore, the gentleman from Illinois exclaims emotionally, "A base with the high heel!" and practically, he says they must come down.

"This looks reasonable, but there is one point we would like to have cleared. For ages and ages horses' hoofs have been trimmed and nails have been driven into them, but, so far as we are aware, no colt was ever born with his hoofs trimmed and the nail holes ready for the blacksmith.—St. Louis Republic.

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands as high in public esteem. There is no surer pain-killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

Exit the Gasoline Romance

"You might ask Mary to get these stains off my coat with a little gasoline."

"Oh, George, I can't! Since the chauffeur jolted her the poor girl can't stand the smell of it."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Not Much Kick to It

"How much older did you make this year?" inquired Farmer A. of Farmer B., who had offered him a sample for trial.

"Fifteen bars!" was the answer.

Farmer A. took another sample.

"I reckon, Sir," he drawled, "if you'd had another apple you might have made another bar!"

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. L. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, One, writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Can't Dodge It

On all the foolish stations in the world the notion that you can avoid marriage by getting married is the fool's disease.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

Playing Safe

We know of a fellow who is so afraid of war that he uses a whisky bottle instead of a military brush—Cortland (O.) Herald.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

—ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY, Edmonton.

They arrived hurriedly at the fifth inning. "What's the score, Jim?" he asked a fan.

"Oh, nothing," he said. Gertrude pondered over this answer for a moment. Then she turned suddenly to the cheer.

"But how do you know when you have missed?" she asked.

Beer Grey, the song writer, went to the corner market near his home in East Cleveland to buy three ham chops for his dog Bruce. "I don't buy chops for him usually," he said. "This is a treat for biting a gentleman I dislike."—Cleveland Press.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids.
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Desolate Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Booklet the Eyebreak Druggist or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



MAKE MONEY BY SAVING MONEY

The simplest and best method of saving money is by an Endowment Policy in the

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Write for pamphlet today.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Victory Alone

Can Bring Peace

German Government as Treacherous as It Is Criminal

"Victory alone can bring peace," declares the Premier of France, M. Ribot. We agree with him. Peace of the sort that would allow the Prussian menace to regain its strength and start its awful atrocities all over again would leave the world in a state of uncertainty. Every nation that prizes its independence would be forced to maintain vast armies and navies against the force of humanity. The Socialistic conference at Stockholm is a German trap. All the whispers of peace that come out of Germany and Austria are as dangerous as death dealing poison snakes. Berlin is not to be trusted. Germany is an outlaw nation today and its government is as treacherous as it is criminal. The Hohenzollerns must be muzzled, and muzzled for all time. In that direction alone lies the pathway to peace. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A Dig From Diggs

Biggs—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites.

Diggs—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books, we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, leather, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price, notwithstanding a great many of the modern and well equipped places for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order, write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper. We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplelicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Give Until It Bites

The business of those who stay at home, who neither fight nor direct, is in one word, give. Spend wisely, save steadily, give what you save. It is moderate, compared with bayonet fighting, comfortable compared with trench life, and safer. But it is necessary. Just because we are spending now, this war will cost us all the more. Well, give it, give it freely, as it is asked, give it not as you give to a beggar but as you give to your child. Give till it bites. Give as they have given in Europe—in France, in England, in Germany.—Chicago Herald.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL - - CANADA

LAUNDRY BILLS

are unnecessary if you wear

Arlington Collars and Cuffs

They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as new. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tonics and invigilates the whole nervous system; makes new Blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Disease, Impaired Vision, Loss of Energy, Impaired Action of the Heart, Palpitation, Palpitation, Six will cure. Boldly all druggists or salled in plain packages on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Toronto Western)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. I. N. I. N. I. N. I. THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Weakness, Loss of Vitality, Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Disease, Impaired Vision, Loss of Energy, Impaired Action of the Heart, Palpitation, Palpitation, Six will cure. Boldly all druggists or salled in plain packages on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THERAPION is the true French Remedy. THERAPION is the true French Remedy. THERAPION is the true French Remedy.

**BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed**
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

MONEY ORDERS
When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

SALESMAN WANTED
Lubricating oil, grease, specialties, paint, Part or whole time. Commission basis until ability is established. Permanent position and wide field when qualified if desired. Man with pig preferred. Deliveries from our Winnipeg station.—General Reining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

No Hurry
The telephone bell rang with no persistence. The doctor answered the call.

"Yes?" he said.

"Oh, doctor," said a worried voice, "something seems to have happened to my wife. Her mouth seems set, and she can't say a word."

"Why, she may have lockjaw," said the medical man.

"Do you think so? Well, if you are up this way some time next week, I wish you would step in and see what you can do for her."—Harpers.

Germany is now busy establishing a Zeppelin route from Bremen to Constantinople. There seems to have been some sort of a slip-up in the regular sailings from Berlin to London.—Montreal Star.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
SORE EYES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
PACCHI
23 THE P.

SHIPMENTS TO ENEMY POSSIBLE UNDER OUR FREE WHEAT PLAN

COULD BE IMPORTED BY THE CENTRAL POWERS

Manager of Lake Shippers Association States That Western Canada's Wheat Can Reach Germany Via Neutral Countries
By Present System of Handling

Wheat from Western Canada can be forwarded to Germany through neutral countries under the present system of handling grain in Canada and United States, according to F. W. Young, general manager of the Lake Shippers' association.

Mr. Young made the statement when testifying before the board of grain supervisors in reply to a question asked by Dr. Robert Magill, chairman of the board, who asked if wheat from Western Canada could be imported by the central powers in spite of the existing efforts to prevent it. He suggested, as a way to block such efforts, that the Netherlands government, under a three-cornered agreement with the United States and Britain, could be made trustee for the wheat imported into Holland. Another system suggested was that the shipping license should be enlarged to provide for this arrangement and that the closest co-operation with the United States authorities should be established where wheat exportations are concerned.

Shipments to Germany were possible since the free wheat plan came into force, witness said, and explained that it is impossible to know the ownership of grain in elevators.

"It is serious to think that some of our grain can get to enemy countries," said Mr. Magill.

The co-operative companies, which own 600 elevators and represent 100,000 farmers and last year produced 92,000,000 bushels of wheat, wanted unanimity of action between the board of supervisors for Canada and the United States board. The Canadian council of agriculture representatives wanted the board to use the existing machinery to handle grain crop. They favored a flat basis of prices rather than maximum and minimum prices established. They wanted also due regard to the encouragement of greater production shown and the board to assume con-

Which Way Are You Pulling

You are a Vital Force Pulling One Way or the Other

There are in the world two sets of forces—one set pulling down, the other pulling up—one pulling forward, the other backward.

The homes, the churches, the schools, the ethical societies, art museums, higher drama, social set-

ments, are pulling men and women up, putting more light and joy in human lives, and increasing the sum total of the world's good and happiness.

Arrayed against these benign agencies are the forces of greed, appetite and passion, which through all time have pulled downward and backward.

It is a ceaseless, unending battle of vital and far-reaching results, and it is the first business of every one to ask himself the question:

"Which side am I on? Am I with the forces which diminish the sum total of human joy and dwarf the world's manhood, or am I on the side of those forces which flood the world with gladness and kindness and promote the character that is the basis of all true civilization and advancement?"

No matter how unimportant you may seem to be in the world's affairs, you are a vital force pulling one way or the other.

Which way are you pulling?

The Banner Spring Is a Sleepy Thing

It is made of 100 steel spiral springs, tempered in oil, that yield under pressure to every curve of the body, no matter how heavy or how light. It "fits the sleeper."

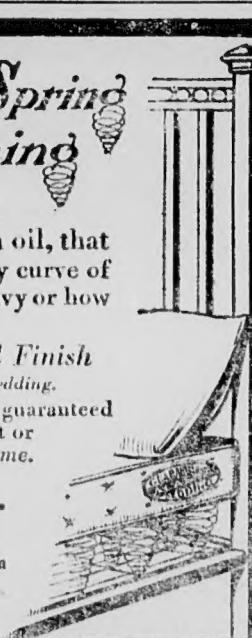
Its Non-Rusting Enamel Finish
is guaranteed not to damage bedding.

The genuine "Banner" spring is guaranteed for 20 years. Your dealer has it or will get it for you. Ask for it by name.

The Alaska Bedding Co.

LIMITED
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding
Calgary WINNIPEG Regina

"Alaska on an article means High Grade Every
136w Turnice."



Western Canada's Greatest Summer Holiday

MOOSE JAW RANCHERS' FAIR AND LIVE STOCK SHOW

An Entirely New Kind of Exhibition, Providing
Excitement, Amusement, and Education

Stampede

Midway

Aviation

Horse Races

Live Stock Show

Poultry & Dog Show

And High Class Platform Attractions

JULY
17
to
20
1917

\$25,000.00

In Prizes, Awards, etc., staging the best show that has ever been offered to the Western Canadian Public.

Single Fares on all Railroads

Every Accommodation Properly Organized at Normal Prices.

Write, Wire, or Phone for Price Lists and Particulars, to

W. M. MacINTYRE,
Managing Director

W. A. MUNNS,
Secretary.

Given Much Freedom

British Tars Enjoy Life in the Netherlands

Though the British naval men interned at Groningen, Holland, naturally chafe at spending a life of well-fed inactivity, they continue to get as much variety into their peaceful existence as possible. Everything possible is done to make the men feel happy and to make them feel that they are not really prisoners. The Dutch government gives them much freedom. In fact they often get permission to leave the camp and mix with the inhabitants of Groningen, and many of them have become frequent guests in Dutch family circles.

On Sunday afternoons one sees these jolly sailors with the Dutch girls promenading arm in arm in the parks and other pleasure resorts. When in the camp they have many outdoor amusements—tennis, cricket and football. Gardening has been encouraged, and where there once was waste land the most beautiful flower gardens have sprung up.

Encouraged by their own officers and by the officers of the Groningen garrison, they have established amateur theatres and variety shows, and the naval band frequently gives concerts, to which young and old of the inhabitants of the town are invited.

There will be no end of heartaches when the war draws to a close, and lack is called home, and no doubt many a Dutch girl will follow her sailor sweetheart to the naval station to become his bride.

Are Abolishing Butterfly Nurses

Unpaid Volunteer Nurses Will Be Replaced by the Professional Nurse

The lady nurse must go. That is the decree which has gone forth in France and it has caused no small sensation.

Volunteer nurses in hospitals where military sick and wounded are cared for are to be replaced by professional paid nurses. The volunteer infirmary who came forward at the beginning of the war, when there was a great shortage of trained women, was pressed into service after a short, superficial training. She has done nobly, toiling day and night and spending her money freely on the wounded, besides paying her own personal expenses. She asserts that the new regulations are inspired by political motives, as it is feared the nurses were becoming too much attached to their aristocratic nurses and were in danger of forgetting the maxims of equality and liberty in their exaggerated respect for titled attendants.

Doctors frankly prefer the professional nurse, who can be ordered about in a way her volunteer sister would resent. They say that the unpaid assistant has her own ideas of discipline. The lady nurse, too, is apt to err in matters of taste. I saw one step out of a luxuriant car the other day much overdressed. A lady friend said, "Look at those stiffs, one can not call them girls. How can she run backwards and forwards in the words all day in those?"

As the butler nurse got out of the car she raised her snow white uniform and displayed yards of flowing petticoats in batiste and cut-broidered white silk. "A nice get up for a day's work," remarked my pessimistic friend. "How the paid nurse must love her."

The doctors of the local hospitals have sometimes been obliged to suggest that volunteers should go home, discard their diamonds and dress more discretely. One insisted on a lady putting on a less decollete garment as "she wouldn't have half clad women hanging over the beds of the patients."

Public sentiment supports the doctors in their efforts to replace voluntary workers, being convinced that they are acting in the best interests of the sick and wounded.

Man Under New England's Bed

Maine and other northeastern states are seeing U-boats every day now, says the Chicago Tribune. All along the coast from Amaganset to Portland periscopes are bobbing up in the sea and U-boats are rising or submerging. Gloucester fishermen are coming in with scary tales of enemy warships lurking in the foggy banks, and the alarm recalls the trepidation felt in Massachusetts when the Spanish mosquito fleet was expected to make an attack any minute upon the sacred codfish of Boston.

New England is an old maid sitting on the eastern coast and having a complexion fit every few years. If only the U-boat scare had been earlier the recruiting figures for that section might have been much larger.

H. C. L. Baffled

A golf enthusiast was describing to his friend the varied joys the game afford him. Finally he would stop by saying:

"Do you know, I'd rather play golf than eat?"

"But whatever does your wife say to that?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, well, you know," was the response, "she's rather relieved, because she'd rather play bridge than cook!"

CANADA AND UNITED STATES ARE MEETING SUDDEN URGENT DEMAND

AUSTRALIA UNABLE TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS

With Little Soft Timber Available and Prohibitive Freight Rates
Australians Cannot Do Their Usual Insignificant Shipbuilding
Or Extend the Industry

Outbreak Among Russian Sailors

Only Vague Reports Are Received;
Nature of Trouble Unknown

There have been disorders among the sailors of the Black Sea at Sebastopol.

So far there have been only confused reports as to the scope of the trouble with the sailors. The Reich says the disorders are in connection with the retirement of the commander of the fleet, Admiral Kolchak.

The Birzeyiya declares that under the influence of extremist agitators the sailors began to arrest some of their officers and to disarm others.

Minister of War and Marine Kerskiy has issued instructions that no measures be taken to restore order. Premier Lvov, while admitting an outbreak had occurred, declared the rumors exaggerated in importance.

Britain Will Not Be Starved

Food Controller Expresses Confidence That Allies Will Be Able to Defeat Germany's Most Treasured Plan

In this war, and especially at this stage, food power is co-equal with man-power, said Lord Rhondda, the new food controller in an interview.

The problem of Great Britain's food primarily depends upon the supply and in the main the solution of the problem of supply lies in America.

I am sure they will not let us down.

The whole problem of the nation's food primarily depends upon the supply, he continued, and unless we can be assured of food sufficient to enable this and other allied countries of Europe to carry on the war to a successful end it will be almost superfluous to appoint a food controller. The most perfect system of distribution and the most equitable regulation of prices would be a mere waste of time and effort unless every measure is taken to keep up the allied food supply.

For this we depend to a vital degree upon the United States and Canada. No one recognizes that more fully than I do. Before Mr. Hoover left for America I had an opportunity of discussing with him the lessons he had drawn from his wonderful work in Belgium, and his plans as to the allied food supply. In accepting this office one of its few attractions, perhaps its only attraction—was the knowledge that President Wilson had asked a man of Mr. Hoover's culture, experience and understanding of the allies to tackle in America those problems which have an intimate bearing day by day upon the food situation in this country. I have perfect confidence that the American congress and the American people will respond to the calls now being made to them.

I hope I shall not be misconstrued or thought impudent if I say that the sooner your food administration measures are enacted the sooner we shall breathe more easily. The practical details of our buying are rendered more difficult, more complex by the uncertainty regarding the future.

My experience in America before and since the war have given me an unusual opportunity of judging the vastness of her resources. If organized to their full capacity, I am confident that the German hope of starving the allies or of causing unrest by the scarcity of food or high prices is doomed to failure.

We are doing what we can on our own but by increasing home production and decreasing consumption but in the main the solution of the primary problem of supply lies in the hands of our American allies and Canada. I am sure they will not let us down.

Mistaken

The young mother went upstairs one evening to make sure that her little son was safely sleeping. As she was about to enter the bedroom, she observed her husband standing beside the crib, gazing earnestly at the sleeping child.

Touched at the sight, the mother hesitated a moment, her eyes filled with tears. "How dearly John loves that boy!" she thought.

Her feelings changed suddenly, however, when her husband turned to her and exclaimed, "Mary, it gets me mad how these furniture makers can get up such a crib as this for three dollars and sixty cents."—Personality.

Believe "I have so many callers that really I can't satisfy them all!"

Nell—"I didn't know you had become a telephone operator."

The news that Canada and the United States are meeting a sudden urgent demand by building a fleet of wooden ships has aroused much interest in Australia. Why, it is asked, cannot ships be built in Australia as well as in America? Small wooden ships are regularly launched here; why not extend the industry to larger ocean-going vessels?

It appears that the same conditions which produced the demand for wooden ships have made it difficult for Australia to take advantage of the demand. In other words, the trouble lies in the high freight prevailing. Australia produces little, if any, timber suitable for shipbuilding. Pine wood must be used, and in the past shipbuilders have employed Oregon pine from America and kauri from New Zealand. But since the outbreak of war, the freight on Oregon pine has risen from 8 shillings to 95 shillings per 1000 feet, and the price from 8 shillings to 35 shillings per 100 feet, and therefore these rates are prohibitive.

The Australian builder would be quite willing to use kauri, which, though more costly than usual, is still not at a prohibitive price, but for some reason that is not very clear, kauri cannot at present be obtained from New Zealand in anything like the required quantities. One shipwright has suggested that New Zealand is deliberately withholding the wood, though he could offer no reason for the Dominion adopting such a course.

So the Australians are embarrassed even in doing their usual insignificant shipbuilding, and they cannot contemplate any extension of the industry. There is an abundance of hard woods, for the superstructure and fittings of ships, but the only wood that might prove a substitute for pine is the Australian cedar and cedar appears grows in such a scattered way and in such inaccessible places that it is not yet proved a payable proposition.

One shipwright has asked, and apparently with reason, why the shipbuilding industry should not be established in an important way in Auckland? He points out that with the abundance of kauri and other suitable timbers available in Auckland enterprising builders should be able to compete with the Americans. The demand for wooden merchantmen may not persist more than five years, but smaller wooden ships will be required for a considerable time after that.

"Here's Billy crying and saying he doesn't want to go on the sailing trip. Now, Billy, why don't you want to have a nice sail with us?"

"Tain't a nice sail, I heard pa say when we got out we'd have a spanking breeze."—Baltimore American.

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THE PIONEER, DILSBURY, ALBERTA

The German Spy System

German Spy Disguised as Maid Found in Home of President of a U.S. Steel Factory

After the war is ended the material collected by the secret service agents of the government will be available for editing and publication, and it will tell as exciting and romantic a story of detective work as any that has been written by the masters of detective fiction. Not until this material is published will the public have good understanding of the magnitude of the work performed by the secret service, as well as the successes which its agents have achieved.

It is due to information possessed by the administration and perhaps by some members of congress that the drastic espionage measure was drafted. For it came to the knowledge of the administration that the ramifications of the secret organizations which Germany has established in the United States were far-reaching, of great detail and perfected with wonderful skill. It became necessary to match the secret and underground work done or plotted by this organization with work committed to the secret service chiefly, although the police of the United States were frequently called into co-operation. Had this secret work, which had for its purpose the embarrassment of the allies, and, so far as possible, the cutting off of their supplies from the United States not been checked England and France certainly would have found themselves at times in a very serious position.

It came to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington some time ago that Berlin was receiving accurate information which told of the sailing of vessels from the United States the cargoes of which were made up of certain iron and steel apparatus upon which the allies in their fighting in France greatly depend. The plant where this apparatus is manufactured is near Philadelphia. It is one of the great industries of the United States. Various attempts have been made by violence, or by fire, to do damage to this plant, and some injury has, in that way, been done. So great were the precautions against violence or fire that destruction of that kind ceased. But how did Berlin learn of the departure of vessels from the United States carrying certain steel and iron apparatus of which the allies in France were in great need?

The secret service was instructed to ferret out if possible the manner by which this information was conveyed to Germany and the person or persons who sent it. Some of the best of the agents were sent to the plant. Their scrutiny of it and of the employees was perfect but it furnished no clue. Neither was any clue furnished by any search of the method by which the apparatus was shipped from the plant to the steamers. Therefore the secret service men went a few days ago to the private home of the president of the corporation and, having made another search without success, asked that the domestic servants be called.

With utmost skill the servants were questioned and examined, and still no clue was furnished to the agents. Then they asked if all the domestics had appeared before them. In reply they were told that there were two who had not. One was the valet and the other a maid. These also were summoned and the valet was first questioned. But his innocence was apparently perfectly established. Then the secret service men turned to the maid. The modesty, the shrinking demeanor, the childlike manner and the apparent innocence of the maid would of themselves have been sufficient to persuade a detective of ordinary intelligence that here also was no guilt.

But of a sudden one of the secret service men stepped behind the maid and, with quick hand and rapid clutch lifted from her head a wonderfully made wig, and there stood before them, not a young woman, but a young man. The wig itself must have cost a great deal of money, because it was a work of art. The bogus maid was an adept as an actor. The hands were soft, there was no sign of beard and the complexion was fair. Moreover, until the wig was lifted, the eyes seemed to convey perfect innocence. The clue was sufficient. The spy was taken into custody and is now in prison. And evidence furnished by this clue appears to implicate the bogus maid as the source of information sent to Germany.

Presumably the information sent to Berlin by this spy was communicated for the purpose of giving warning to the submarines so that they would lay in wait for the vessels and sink them with their valuable cargoes.

While there are likely to be occasional successes due to the work of spies, nevertheless it is now the belief in Washington that the system as a whole is almost completely demoralized and that hereafter the United States will be substantially as immune from damage done by spies, or by information furnished by them, as is Great Britain. It is due to the work of the secret service agents that in the city of New York there have been established certain barred zones which Germans will be unable to enter unless it can be clearly

shown that their business reasons for asking permits to do so are excellent and their characters above suspicion. As a result, a good many hotels will lose patronage which they have formerly received from Germans.

If this prohibition bears hard upon German citizens—and it certainly will upon many who are worthy of all esteem—they will be told if they complain that they must submit to these restrictions because Washington, New York and the secret service have excellent reasons for believing that the spies, unless they are restrained, will make attempts to destroy property and especially that which has military value.—Holland in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Preserving Eggs

Valuable Advice Furnished by a Government Expert

Eggs can be preserved in dry salt lime water or water glass. In order to secure satisfactory results eggs must be clean, but not washed, and absolutely fresh when put down. In preserving the object to be aimed at is to exclude air, so as to prevent evaporation of the egg from outside sources. Where eggs are put down in salt they should be set on end and packing should be so done that all parts of each egg will be covered with salt.

In preserving with water glass ten per cent. of the water glass should be mixed with pure water and thoroughly stirred. Ten quarts of the mixture will cover fifteen to twenty dozen eggs. Any good, clean vessel can be used, but it is better to use one of wood, glass, or crockery than one of metal. A sweet, clean barrel is good, where fifty dozen or more are to be preserved. A clean, cool, sweet cellar is the best place to put the containing vessel. All eggs must be completely covered by the water glass as long as they are in storage. If some of the liquid evaporates add more water. A good lid or cover on the containing vessel will prevent evaporation.

When water glass eggs are to be boiled stick a needle through the shell at the large end of the egg to prevent the shell from breaking.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt of Ottawa Experimental Farm says lime water is quite as effective as water glass and not so costly. One pound of fresh-burned quicklime is enough for five gallons of water. The method of preparation is simply to slack the lime with a small quantity of water, then stir the milk of lime so formed into the five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now saturated lime water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread.

Dairying in Manitoba

Manitoba Shows Startling Growth of The Dairy Industry

The year 1916 has been a banner one for the dairy industry of Manitoba. Unprecedentedly high prices have prevailed throughout the year for all dairy products, thus making it one of the most profitable years financially to all connected with the dairy industry. Everywhere pastures of 1916 were satisfactory.

As a comparison note the difference in production in the years 1900 and 1916 in butter.

1900: 3,338,431 lbs.; value \$541,661.04. 1916: 10,997,799 lbs.; value \$3,154,104.74.

The province has exported 81 car-loads of butter during the last twelve months or nearly 2,000,000 lbs. Most of this has gone east but a good deal of it has gone west.

The cheese industry has also taken a remarkable advance since the war began. There was a time when over a million pounds of cheese were made in this province but the production slumped to as low as a little over 400,000 pounds in 1913. In 1916 the production soared again to nearly 900,000 pounds.

In 1900 the cheese production was 1,021,258 lbs., valued at \$103,330.05. In 1916 the production was only 880,728 lbs. but the value was \$158,531.04 and this was an increase of 154,003 lbs. over the year 1915.

The total value of dairy products in the province of Manitoba, which includes butter, cheese, milk and cream, was as follows:

1915: \$3,845,183.82; 1916: \$4,483,614.85, showing an increase of \$628,257.63 due to increased production and higher prices.

Over 2,300,000 pounds of butter was manufactured in Winnipeg in 1916. Crescent Creamery made 900,000 lbs.; T. Eaton Co. made 500,000 lbs.; City Creamery made 300,000; Holland Company made 200,000; Manitoba Creamery made 200,000 lbs.; Dominion Creamery made 200,000 lbs.

"A shoemaker is in no danger of having any of his stock left on his hands."

"Why isn't he?"

"Because the shoes he makes are all soled by the time he finishes them."

shown that their business reasons for asking permits to do so are excellent and their characters above suspicion. As a result, a good many hotels will lose patronage which they have formerly received from Germans.

If this prohibition bears hard upon German citizens—and it certainly will upon many who are worthy of all esteem—they will be told if they complain that they must submit to these restrictions because Washington, New York and the secret service have excellent reasons for believing that the spies, unless they are restrained, will make attempts to destroy property and especially that which has military value.—Holland in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Scenes in Saloniki

Brilliant Costumes of Soldiers Give Dramatic Touch to War Scenes in Greek Sector

As I was saying, the blue and white Greek standard floats from the battlements of the White Tower in Saloniki. All around you float officers of the Greek army in blue and silver full uniforms. They look slightly theatrical because all the other armies are in service clothes. The ends of their silverplated scabbards are muddy. So are their spurs. Many of them are handsome in a fashion plate way: dead white skin, dead black mustaches, long legs, thin noses dark eyes, empty foreheads.

One in particular attracts one's attention. He is wearing blue and white cock's feathers in his hat white kid gloves, and spurs on his feet. His sword is across his knees and he is explaining something with great energy to his companions.

A French airman, who has skinned his nose (possibly in a sudden descent) and who wears the military cross, sits behind a glass of vermouth. Several Russian lieutenants in their beautiful green tunics and soft leather boots, are conversing with a French major. An Italian captain is reading a book. An English captain is talking to a lady. Some Serbian officers appear to be talking to themselves. Not one of them seem to have anything to do. Perhaps they think the same of me. Let us take the car back. The tall and handsome Greek officers cram into one poor little Ford runabout and rattle off up the road. Let us take the car.

A Saloniki tram car is interesting, believe me.

They nearly always haul a second class trailer behind them. We go second class. It is a very small car, and it is very full. The fare is a penny. A Greek penny is a nickel coin with a hole in the centre, so that it looks like an aluminum washer. The occupants of the car are of all ages. Boys and girls and priests are in the majority. The children are going to school as may be seen with the books in their hands. The priests are going—wherever priests go in the morning. If they are going to the barber's it would do them no harm. I admit that their flowing black gowns and extraordinary top hats are picturesque; but why should the picturesque persist in being unsanitary.—William McFee in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Gypsies Fled to Spain

And Now the Country is Filled With Music of the Wandering Bands

Spain is filled with music. At nearly any hour of night or day one can hear the twanging and twirling of musical instruments. The country is overrun by orchestras of Hungarian gypsies.

These bands are among the most famous in Europe. They usually are located in Paris, Monte Carlo, Nice and other centres of gay life. When the war began these players, being Hungarians, had to get out of France or be interned as enemies. If they had returned to Hungary they would have had to put rifles on their shoulders in place of violins. So they all migrated into Spain, filling the country with music.

Spain already had its share of gypsies, relics of the days of the Moors. These greeted the newcomers with open arms. They play together and often hold grand entertainments, at which one of the Hungarian gypsy bands play, an Austrian Polish gypsy sings and a Spanish gypsy dances. Pastor Imperio, the grey queen of the Spanish gypsies who married the king of the bull fighters, Guyo, is one of the star dancers.

It is said the weird, Oriental strains of the eastern gypsies, combining with the wild torero music of the Spaniards, make strange, but pleasing music. A few bars of American ragtime is introduced now and then to give dash to the dancing of the tango and one-step. This medley of music is heard everywhere, at entertainments, theatres, hotels, concert halls and even in the streets, for Spain is crowded with these wandering players.

Natural Gas

Inexhaustable Supply in Alberta Available for Manufacturing Purposes

One of the greatest resources of the province of Alberta is the enormous deposit of natural gas to be found in many parts of the province, but especially in the south-eastern section, near Medicine Hat. At Medicine Hat itself there are twenty wells owned by the municipality of the city, with an approximate daily open flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet, equal to 200,000 horsepower, of which less than one-tenth is actually in use.

Seventeen wells flowing about 170,000 feet a day, have been drilled 200 miles to the city of Calgary, supplying Lethbridge and Macleod and other towns en route. Gas has also been found near Wetaskiwin, Castor, Viking, Tofield, High River and on the Athabasca River. This inexhaustible fuel is available for power purposes for manufacturing, and where it has been developed is supplied at very low rates.

Commission to Handle 1917 Crop

Many Interests Represented and Members are Given Wide Powers

The government has appointed a grain handling commission with wide powers. The commission will be composed of:

Dr. Magill, secretary of the Grain Exchange, chairman.

H. W. Woods, president of the United Farmers of Alberta.

S. K. Rathwell, grain producer of Moose Jaw.

T. A. Crerar, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain company.

J. C. Gage, president of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

W. R. Bawlf, prominent grain dealer and vice-president of the exchange.

W. A. Best, parliamentary representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Controller Ainey, of Montreal, a labor man.

Lionel H. Clarke, of the Toronto Harbor commission.

W. A. Mathewson, western manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling company.

James Stewart, Canadian representative on the British Wheat Purchasing commission.

The commission will have authority to fix grain prices on shipment from storage elevators, but not from grain elevators. They can take offers of purchase from the British and allied governments, and determine what quantity to sell, having regard to Canadian needs, together with the price required. They will further have power to take grain from elevators without the permission of the owners, and fix the price to them and to the purchasers.

They can investigate the storage and accumulation of grain, and prevent the restriction of marketing.

On the demand of the commission the railway commission can order cars to any point and in any number, notwithstanding anything in the grain act to the contrary. No grain price can be fixed without the approval of the chairman.

Pending the formation of a United States board, the Canadian board will endeavor to hold prices on a parity with those across the border.

Get Ready the Machinery

Time May Be Saved at Harvest By Being Prepared

Time is money on the farm at harvest time. Now is the time to repair the mowers, binders and rakes which will very shortly be required for service. All machines should be inspected now and, if any parts are broken or missing, they should be obtained immediately. It is much better to secure what is needed now than to risk having to make a special trip to town during the busy season, thus causing a serious delay, and, possibly extending the harvesting of the hay or grain crop into wet weather. It is also an excellent plan to keep on hand a few extra pieces or parts which need frequent renewing, such as knife sections, canvas slats, reel slats and braces, rivets, etc. These are convenient to have and will often save time and annoyance.

Clean out the oil cups and oil all running parts of the machinery a few days before it is to be used. This will allow the oil to penetrate to the bearings and permit the machine to quickly get into smooth running order.

The knives should all be sharpened and in readiness. These things should be practically attended to this year. Help is scarce, production is needed, and if crops are to be saved with as little loss as possible good management must prevail. It is good business to be ready for the harvest season. Do it now.—F.C.N.

The Useful Cocoanut

There Appears to Be no End of Uses to Which the Cocoanut Can Be Put

In the West Indies, Central and South America, the cocoanut is used chiefly for local consumption, the water from the green cocoanut being a beverage decidedly cool and refreshing, with medicinal values. The leaves from the centre of the top of the tree make an excellent salad and are to be found in all Latin-American markets in the zones in which they grow. The hewn tree serves the native for a habitation and a roof is made from the gigantic fronds. From the smaller leaves excellent hats of a high grade are fashioned, but few of which reach this country. From some localities ripened nuts are exported in bulk in the holds of ships, often as ballast, to this country, where a few concerns are engaged in grating cocoanut meat for the use of confectioners and bakers.

In the West Indies today a new use has been discovered for this article. Owing to the inability of these islands to obtain butter from either Denmark or the United States, local housewives are now making their own butter from cocoanuts, four nuts yielding a pound of high grade butter, at a cost of less than ten cents, as against sixty-five cents per pound for the imported article.—Leslie's.

Some men believe themselves great because they blunder greatly.

Saving the Surplus

Home Canning of Vegetables Is Practicable and Necessary

The shortage of labor and the scarcity and high price of tin cans has very materially reduced the output and increased the cost of canned vegetables; so much so, in fact, as to make some lines almost prohibitive to the average family.

There is little reason, however, for any Canadian family not providing a sufficient supply for next winter.

Home canning of vegetables is a simple matter; when put up in ordinary glass jars, securely sealed, they are equal if not superior to the factory brand, and the cost is much lower.

Peas, string beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, beets, tomatoes and all vegetables which will not keep without cooking, may be canned.

After cleaning and preparing the vegetables to be preserved they are enclosed in a cheesecloth bag and parboiled for five minutes. They are then dipped in cold water, packed in glass jars, boiling water poured over them to fill up the crevices, and the lids loosely adjusted. The jars are then placed in an ordinary boiler filled with water, with plates or dish covers to prevent the jars touching the bottom of the boiler, and are allowed to boil steadily for 3 1/2 hours. When lifted from the boiler, the lids must be screwed down tight, and the jars allowed to gradually cool, care being taken that they are not exposed to drafts, as a sudden cooling may crack the glass.

Vegetables thus canned will keep and be a welcome addition to the table in lieu of the high-priced canned goods, and the surplus of vegetables, which otherwise might be wasted, will be conserved.

How a Zepp. Was Caught

Daring Feat of Aeronaut Crowned With Success

There is a pretty tale of bluff concerning a British naval airman who destroyed the first Zeppelin we accounted for in

Salvaging Army Rifles

Soldiers at Verdun Wax Opulent Picking Up Guns Under Heavy Shell Fire

Early this year French troops were short of rifles. Many had been worn out in service and many had been captured by the enemy in the battles of Charleroi, the retreat in Belgium, the battle of the Marne and along the Yser.

In the effort to make up for the lack of rifles by repairing French and German rifles left on the battlefield 1 franc (19 cents) was promised to the troops for every rifle deposited in the division headquarters. This reward brought a strange and unexpected result.

At Verdun, after the French advance, the ground churned up by the projectiles contained quantities of rifles in all conditions. Immediately the soldiers heard of the reward they swarmed over the hills and ravines and in spite of the enemy's shells collected every stock and barrel. Soon muddy soldiers were coming from all directions, staggering under backloads of equally muddy rifles. Some had five or six rifles, others as many as fifteen. In a few days, however, the battlefield was pretty well cleaned. Rifles became scarce. But the soldiers had acquired the habit; they kept finding rifles in the most unheeded of places, and after a walk of several kilometers they deposited their find at division headquarters, receiving in exchange the coveted franc for each.

Money easily earned quickly flies. So when a group of soldiers came along shouting boisterously and more or less under the influence of "pinard" their comrades said: "Here come some rifle sellers!"

Finally, rifles became scarce and began to disappear under the very noses of their owners. Even the first line trenches were not sacred to the "shopping parties." Of course, the soldier who had his rifle stolen had to go shopping likewise, for he didn't dare be without a rifle. "Shopping" is the recognized way of keeping one's equipment complete. Every one does it; it is the rule in this turbulent place, where everyone is dependent upon himself, yet also so dependent upon his neighbor.

One company at inspection reported ten rifles stolen. Things came to such a pass that a soldier could not stir a foot without his rifle; nor would he leave it and his best friend alone in a dugout. The "poul" and his rifle became inseparable.

Machine guns were added to the prize list, with a reward of seven days' leave, and what would not a soldier do for permission to be home seven days! Then trouble really began. Some machine guns were found in the shell holes, but this source of supply soon gave out. Adventurous spirits turned their attention to the reserves, and even to the guns mounted in the rear defences. After two or three days in a water filled shell hole, the newest and best kept gun looked battle scared and ready for the repair shop.

A rigid inspection has now made "gun shopping" less profitable to the overzealous.

In August, 1914, the French possessed 3,484,000 repeating rifles as follows: 1880 model 2,880,000; cavalry carbines 220,000 and artillery rifles 384,000. About Nov. 1, 1914, it was decided to discontinue the construction of the 1886 model and gradually to replace the equipment with the 1907 model. By Nov. 15 it was seen that rifles would be needed before the 1907 model could be manufactured, the losses at this time totalling about 500,000. To hurry matters it was decided to transform the supply of 1874 model single shot rifles, thus avoiding the necessity of making a stock, a breech and part of a magazine. A new barrel would be required, so as to use the new model cartridge. Neither the state nor private manufacturers could make the necessary changes in the time required, so this project fell through. The manufacture of the 1907 model was then taken up, 45,000 per month being produced during the latter part of 1915. From 80,000 to 85,000 per month were repaired, thus placing about 125,000 rifles a month at the disposition of the army. In August, 1916, there were in reserve 200,000 repeating rifles. The territorial guards the railroads were armed with the 1874 single shot model. A new twenty-five shot per minute, detachable magazine rifle afforded further economy in rifle production.

The Rod in Pickle

Nine Americans out of ten will be glad if American seamen and Americans are going to have the opportunity to inflict the punishment which has long been due, and most Americans are bold enough to believe that it will be administered, and administered generously, in God's good time.—Boston Transcript.

Big Fruit Crop in Sight

According to the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, indications are that the fruit crop, and indeed the general agricultural production of the province this year will be heavy. In the Okanagan district it is said that the fruit crop will show an increase of at least thirty per cent.

With the Forestry Unit in France

Canadian Associated Press Correspondent Describes Mill in Odd Place

Within a mile or so of the front I found a Canadian Forestry battalion at work. The noise of the circular saw mixed peculiarly with the constant throbbing of the heavy guns. A short distance from the sawmill were remnants of buildings wrecked by enemy shell fire. This mill of the Canadians runs day and night, and is rapidly eating up the neighboring wood. A thousand feet an hour is the average output of the mill, and it will be doing better than this very shortly, as soon as the new machinery arrives. Machinery already established bears the name of a well known firm of Canadian makers.

Timber operations within range of German guns very naturally has its own peculiar inconveniences. Of course, there is always the risk of the mill and its workers being blown to atoms by shell or by bombs from air craft. Such dangers are part of the ordinary business of the day in these parts.

The trees with which the particular mill is dealing have been "strafed" by the Boche intermittently for months past, which brings another problem to the workers in the mill. Chunks of shell are embedded in many of the trunks and in the course of months these chunks have in many cases become overgrown and difficult of detection through superficial inspection; consequently there is trouble when such a trunk comes under the saw. But, in spite of this and other difficulties the mill constantly turns out its thousand feet an hour, producing big balks for road mending and for the building of dugouts, lighter stuff for pit-props and trench revetments and timber of every kind which can be put to any use in the business of war.

A journey of many miles into one of the fairest parts of France, into a part where the peasant even yet runs into the road to stare at the spectacle of soldiers in khaki, reveals still more of the Canadian foresters at work. They have a most interesting body of assistants—Boche prisoners. The German in the French woods seems happy in his lot. I watched a couple score of them engaged in "stumping." From the manner in which they hauled at the tackle there was no reason for apprehension that any of them would drop from sheer exhaustion. They seemed tractable enough, though, and went about the work with at least a show of interest.

All were sturdy fellows, but the majority in the prime of life. One wore the ribbon of the Iron Cross. They were all in German uniforms of field-grey, but the head-covering was most varied. A good many had the round cap of the German infantry, others wore trench helmets, one or two had the woolen "comforter" cap such as was sent out to our own men in the winter, a few wore ordinary civilian cloth caps. Here and there at a short distance were the soldiers of the guard, from English infantry battalions. The guard was not numerous. One man with a rifle is capable of looking after a power of his fellows who cannot summon such a weapon amongst them.

Work was suspended punctually at mid-day and the company trooped off to dinner. It was served out hot under the trees by the prisoner-cook. An imperial officer accompanying us spoke a sentence to the man in his own tongue, and learned that the prisoner was a cook by profession. "I speak half a dozen Indian tongues, but I believe it is the first time I have tried to speak German for 17 years," remarked the officer to us. Having duly received their portions in their tins the prisoners squatted in groups under the trees and jabbered away to one another volubly. I saw more potatoes put away in that picnic of Germans in a French wood than I had seen consumed in London during the previous couple of months.

Another longish journey through most beautiful country, and I reached third Canadian mill. Save for the villagers the Canadians have the district pretty well to themselves, and here again they are rapidly letting daylight into the woods.

In these French forests the lumbermen of Canada are working among their own peculiar element in the same manner to which they are accustomed at home, save that they are under military rule. Before the war is over the forestry battalions will have left their mark on France in a double sense.

Digestibility of Cheese

By experiments on the digestibility of cheese it has been shown that much depends on the special physical characters of the food. All fat cheeses are said to be dissolved and digested with great rapidity, because the molecules of casein—the nitrogenous part of the cheese—are separated only by the fat, and so the gastric juice can attack a large surface of the cheese at one time. Whether the cheese be hard or soft does not appear to influence digestion, and there is no connection between the digestibility and the percentage of water present in the cheese.

Patient—"Will I live doctor?" Surgeon—"You must! You have three more operations coming."

Idle Acres

Something About the Agricultural Situation in Britain

Farmers, comparatively few in number, are today the most important people in England. They have the well-being of the country, of both the army and the civil population, at their mercy; for intense energy on every acre and rod of available land is, above all else, vital to the nation's safety and health.

Everyone knows this; but, in spite of the patent fact, farmers here, there and everywhere have deliberately of a settled policy gone "on strike." They are attempting to win the unhappy quarrel between themselves, the food controller, the consumer and the board of agriculture by "downing dials" and "calling canary." The fact is as certain as if a regular strike had been publicly called by a central association. Inquiry reveals instances from Kelso to the Weald of Kent and all along the route.

What are the rights in this suicidal dispute which is paralyzing the land and will, if it continues, paralyze the nation? Government has dealt two blows. It has taken away labor and made an endeavor to fix maximum prices. The result has been to antagonize the whole of the farming interest, with the inevitable issue that the compulsory cheapening of food today will entail the utter absence of food, cheap or dear, at a later stage.

The consumer, who is quite as angry with the farmer as the farmer with the government, will suffer later for every enforced reduction of price today.

What are we to do to straighten out this wrangling brawl, this triangular duel, which is striking a mortal blow at our national efficiency?

The first duty undoubtedly belongs to the government. They must act, and at once. It is open to them to benefit at one blow both producer and consumer. They have only to guarantee farmers a suitable minimum price for his products for the next five harvests, and not an acre will be left idle.

High farming, which means heavy manuring for intensive crops, will start at once for the sake of the crops of next year as well as this. With a sure and solid prospect in front of them farmers would not be driven to the present devices of profiteering and tricks of evasion from maximum prices. At the same time the land must be flooded with labor, the best available; and a farmer with his heart in the business can make most efficient use of very poor material if he sets profit in it.

Such action is owed by the nation to the farmer with whom it is now at loggerheads. Who was wrong in the first place does not matter. We must have the food, and the ground must be tilled and we must treat the seed put in during the next two months. The seasons do not "wait and see."

So much for the government. What of the farmer and, with the farmer, the landowner? It is a crime, a sort of high treason, an offense under the Defence of the Realm Act, not to till and sow suitable ground. Those cultivators or owners who refuse to use their opportunities to the full must be liable to compulsion of some sort. The nation cannot be allowed to suffer because this man or that is lazy or prefers to sulk.

Where land is left idle, where a man deliberately shuts his land factory, it should be open to local councils to enforce its cultivation, even if that means temporary confiscation of land, of machinery, of outhouse or anything that is needed. There are plenty of head gardeners in big country houses who would see to the management of any farms or private grounds which came under the verdict.

First deal justice to the producer, and give him every government assistance possible. When that is done, and then only, the nation has the right to be "stark to idlers." Waste or lazy acres cannot be permitted. The instinct of self-protection forbids.—Mrs. McBeath in London Daily Mail, Feb. 22.

No Occasion for Optimism

The Hardest Part of the World War May Be Yet to Come

The present situation of the war does not warrant panic. But neither does it invite optimism. The hardest, bitterest, most dangerous portion of the struggle is yet to come, and unless the United States is prepared for sacrifices as great as the British and French people have already made, Germany may yet escape that defeat which is essential to the restoration of justice and democracy in the world and vindication of international law, now threatened with permanent repeal. And if Germany escapes today, the danger for us tomorrow will be beyond present estimation. We are in a war the issue of which is still doubtful and the outcome of which will infallibly be defeat unless we are prepared to fight it as a war for our own existence, calling for our best effort and our ultimate strength.—New York Tribune.

A Mean Insinuation

Young Wife (enthusiastically)—I've just made a pudding, dear, and it's a poem.

Hubby—And I suppose I'm to be the waste basket,

Why the Automobile?

Greater Interest in the Automobile Clubs Would Help to Better Conditions

During the spring and summer there is always considerable agitation regarding automobile clubs and good roads. In practically every town and village in the Canadian West there is some local motor enthusiast, who feels that the joys of motoring are so great, that the entire motoring fraternity of his community should be cemented into a concrete body called a club, whose members are willing to bear the trials and tribulations of every other member, and whose cars are receptacles into which may be poured the troubles of motoring and likewise the joys. In most cases this enthusiasm doesn't get very far. It sprouts, it shoots its head above the ground, but for lack of suitable nourishment it dies away. The roots however, remain and sprout into life again the following spring.

An automobile club in order to be effective, is a business institution, and it is gratifying to know that these business institutions are becoming more in the majority, and less in the minority. The purely social club for automobile owners is being supplanted by the service organization. The social clubs have become merely institutions for eating, golfing, and gossiping, the real business of doing things being left to the automobile club.

The great trouble with the automobile club today is the lack of individual interest. A club is formed, a president, a secretary and a board of directors are elected. In most cases these men are chosen because of their ability and popularity in their community, but an automobile club that confines its work to the election of officers, upon whose shoulders is thrust the entire work of the club, is not likely to get very far.

The average automobile owner in joining a motor club is likely to look at the fee he pays as more or less of a charity contribution, rather than as an "open Sesame" to a work that will enable him and every other motor car owner in his community to get \$5 worth of value out of his motor car, where he did not get one before.

The secret of success that has attended our great railway transportation system today, lies in the care that has been exercised in the construction of suitable road beds. The motor car without a suitable road to travel over, is merely a thing of beauty, that has very little joy in it. The problem of good roads is one that must come from the community itself. A highway plan that has for its object the completion of a system of roads over any considerable district at one time will fail, but a highway plan that builds up roads within the communities themselves, roads for which the communities are responsible, and in which they have a local and financial interest is a highway that will succeed.

Every member of a community has a deep interest in good roads. In fact, every member has a financial interest, but it was left to the motorist to discover that the good road was an absolute essential to a community's future existence.

The motorists, however, working individually, cannot get very far, but working collectively he can talk long enough and loud enough to make himself heard. Going further one or two communities in different parts of a province, can bring very ineffective pressure to bear towards securing good roads, but a hundred or two hundred communities, working in concert through the various automobile clubs, can start something that will have a grand finish.

When we consider that in the Canadian West at the present time there are over fifty million dollars invested in motor cars, the item of motor car insurance becomes a considerable one, and by having this insurance handled in the cheapest possible manner a great saving can be effected. A number of years ago in Southern California the directors of one of the motor clubs decided to give the members the benefit of reduced insurance cost and an inter insurance exchange was established as a department in which club members might insure their cars at cost, thus effecting a great saving over the rates of the board companies.

To The Crown Prince

The Crown Prince wrote to the burgomaster of Berlin after he had reviewed some Berlin troops: "With such troops we can fetch the devil from hell." That has already been done by German troops and the devil thus brought forth has been busy drowning men, women and children who are not engaged in the fighting and in the work of impoverishing France by laying waste her lands and buildings. But what merit is there in bringing the devil from hell? To hell he was consigned by his own misdeeds many thousands of years ago, and in hell let him stay. If the Crown Prince desires his company let him go where the devil ought to be instead of trying to bring the devil and hell upon earth.—Hartford Courant.

"Ma, I can tell you all about the calories in our food."

"No, you can't Mary Jane. There ain't none. The man I deal with keeps everything in his store covered up."

Important Live Stock Work

Saskatchewan Live Stock Branch to Assist the Farmers

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been put at the disposal of the Live Stock Branch by the provincial government of Saskatchewan this year, as compared with \$50,000 for each of the last four years, for the purpose of buying pure bred bulls and milch cows to improve the grade of cattle in the province. It is the purpose of the government, as far as possible, to buy these animals in the province, as it is estimated that Saskatchewan bred cattle are more valuable for breeding than the imported stock, owing to the necessity for the latter becoming acclimated.

The pure bred bulls are bought in at sales and already this year there have been 90 sold to farmers on easy terms. The number supplied up to date is nearly double the number applied for last year at the same time, and as many as altogether last year.

For the last year the Live Stock department has paid considerable attention to supplying dairy cows, and this year a number will be supplied to creamery districts.

A greater effort will be made to prevent the home bred cows from being exported to eastern provinces or across the border. In previous years the department has been hampered by the lack of funds for the supplying of animals, and many applications have had to be refused. With the increased appropriation this year it is hoped to supply every one wanting either dairy cows or bulls.

The department feels that buying the animals of Saskatchewan breeders and selling them out on easy terms to the Saskatchewan farmer is serving two purposes. It provides a market for the one and an easy means of acquiring or increasing a live stock holding for the other. The males are usually of the Shorthorn or other beef breeds, as there are very few farmers who really go in for breeding the dairy cattle. When dairy cattle are required the farmer usually buys what cows he needs, but breeds for beef cattle. However, with the increased allowance of the department, it is expected that it will be possible to retain more of the breeding females.

Up to \$750 worth is being supplied on payment of one-third cash, the balance being payable in December of 1918 and 1919, with interest at 6 per cent. Pure bred bulls are sold on terms of one-half or one-quarter, according to their value.

United States' "Sham" Army

Germany's Opinion of the Forces of Uncle Sam

In 1914 Germany ridiculed the British army as "contemptible." Today it looks as if the German would have to call it the "unconquerable." When the war began, Von Kluck told his imperial master, "We shall invite you to the Tuyerries six weeks from today," that is when the hordes went up against Liege.

Events seem to be shaping for the final run of the enemy from France. The famous Hindenburg said of Russia, "We will crumple it up like soft rye bread at our leisure." The leisure is likely to last for some time. Now, that the United States have decided to train an army for the trenches in Europe, it is well to place on record what the Germans expect thinks of the prospect:

"Not a mother in Germany will put the American soldier even to so mean a usage as a bogey with which to frighten her naughty children. We are practically certain, as all Germans are, that since the days of that wretched piece of sham fighting known as the Spanish war, when the American mountain brought forth such a ridiculous mouse, the United States army, though it may have assumed some of the external characteristics of the present day, has undergone practically no change for the better. Its spirit, which is purely and blatantly mercenary, is the same, and this will be proved when the time comes—if it ever does—when the Yankee hosts come again forth to meet the enemy."

Germany Certain Food Will Last

Public Feeding on "Airtight Basis" After New Conferences

It is officially stated that at a conference between the Prussian house of lords and the heads of the various government departments, it was decided that there was complete assurance that the food supply was sufficient to enable the country to hold out for the remainder of the crop year and until the conclusion of a victorious peace. The conference was held under the presidency of the minister of the interior and all problems connected with the matter of public feeding were thoroughly discussed.

The conferees formulated regulations for the crop year of 1917-1918 and considered all possibilities of food distribution. Their conclusions were reached after a complete survey of existing conditions.

You can't always keep your neighbors from saying foolish things, but you can close your ears.</

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY
KATHARINE TYNANWARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Mrs. Bartlett kept in the wake of the crowd. She had caught sight of Miss Dolly and the man who had taken her away; and the recognition had a most extraordinary effect upon her. She stood for a second or two to recover herself, for her head had begun to swim and she felt sick and cold. Then she remembered the Squire, and all he had done for her; she had a great thing to do for him. She pushed on again in the wake of the crowd.

She had no idea what she was going to do—only that something was to be done for the Squire. On the way down she had made up her mind to telegraph to him from Folkestone, and had written a message to give to someone to send for her in case time pressed. Now she crumpled up the message in her hand, and, hardly knowing what she was doing, she dropped it on the pier. That glimpse of Dolly and her companion had put her thoughts in a whirling confusion out of which nothing disentangled itself but the fact that at all hazards she must not lose sight of them. She had prayed for something to do for the Squire. It had been given into her hands to do—not as she had asked for it, but in a more terrible and difficult way than she had dreamt of.

The occasion served her. The deck of the Queen was swept by the rain and the spray. The passengers hurried below as fast as they could.

Mrs. Bartlett waited while Cooper handed over her Miss Molly to the care of a stewardess, then followed her below. She could hardly believe that, so easily, the thing she needed most—urgently—to have speech with Miss Dolly—was put into her hands. The rest might take care of itself. The first step of the way was clear. For the rest, God would direct her.

She brushed past Cooper as he stood looking after the retreating figures of Dolly and the stewardess, and trembled as she passed him by. She had seen him place a half-crown in the woman's hand. "Ah," she said to herself, "he was always one for spending money, whether he had it or whether he hadn't."

Evidently the stewardess was pleased with her tip, for she had taken Dolly to a private cabin; and that was all in favor of Mrs. Bartlett. Surely Heaven was on her side! She noted the number of the cabin, then she went in search of some food for herself and Miss Dolly. She had recovered the first shock of seeing Dolly and Cooper together, and she said grimly to herself, that fed she would be twice the woman to tackle the situation as she had been fasting.

CHAPTER XV. The Poison of Asps

Everybody was away at the moors or the sea; but Hilary Strangways stayed on in town in hopes of seeing Margaret South again. He knew that the operation was over, and over successfully. Mr. Langton, when he went to see him, had met him with a face out of which care had been temporarily banished, saying that she had disappointed them all most happily—she being Lady South—and had stood the operation surprisingly well.

"If she could but be happy," he said, the care reasserting itself, "she might be saved for many years. She needs so little—garden, and the fields and quietness and love. The more I know of the life those poor things suffered at Marigolds, the more I feel that Gilbert South ought to be made to answer for it, even here."

By this time no trace of animosity or doubt remained between the two men. The elder knew of the younger's hopes and was sympathetic, though not very much was said about it after Hilary had remarked shame-facedly that he had never known how much he was in love with Margaret till she had slipped out of his life.

"I've been rather a fool," he confessed. "I've always fancied I was in love with somebody or other. The last was the Squire's sweetheart—a lovely creature. By Jove, if I'd really been in love with her, I believe he'd never have told his love. That's the sort the Squire is—a blooming old Don Quixote. But now—it's a case of 'When the true Gods came.'

I know now that I have always been in love with Margaret, and that the rest were nothing."

"Be glad you found out in time," said the surgeon, grimly kind.

"Oh, if I hadn't, I'd have had to carry off Margaret for I couldn't have lived without her."

"She would not go."

"Oh, I suppose she would not in certain circumstances. I didn't mean it, of course. There are things one would not ask a woman one loved to do."

"Some women," Mr. Langton replied, with the same kind grimness.

Hilary stood up to go—looked about him, and was struck with a sudden thought, the same which had occurred to the Squire on his first visit.

"By Jove," he said, "a good many sentences of death have been spoken here. How do you do, sir?"

"One has to do it. Very often it is a woman's sentence of death that is hardest. It makes one reconciled to being wifeless and childless. Don't think of it—fortunately there is the relief from pain and the good tidings as well."

A week later Hilary came for news. This time the carking care which undelayed Mr. Langton's expression at his brightest had come uppermost. His face was full of deep lines and shadows.

"Nothing the matter?" Hilary asked, apprehensively. He had been hoping he might be told that Margaret had consented to see him.

"No. Lady South is doing as well as we could hope."

"There is something the matter with you, sir?"

Hilary's honest eyes scanned the elder man's face, with so kind an anxiety in them that the hard suffering in Mr. Langton's expression softened.

"You are very good to be so sorry for me," he said. "It is only that Lady South has got a bee in her

bonnet that she must return to her husband. I knew how it would be with her, sooner or later. It is always the way with these religious women. That scruple of hers has been

coming to meet me ever since I knew it was life for her after the operation. All we have done will be undone. He will kill her. She meets all I can say with a verse of Scripture. For the present she is in our hands. As soon as she is her own woman again she will beg her husband to take her back again."

"He may refuse."

"God bless her, she sees no reason why he should refuse."

"Margaret must not go back there."

"I have an idea if her mother goes Margaret will go. You will have an opportunity of presenting your side of the question. She will not see you yet. When I asked if there was any message for you, she said I was to give you her love. She looked straight at me as she said it. I do not think that Margaret gives her love lightly."

Hilary went away, fain to be content with so much. He wanted to have seen Margaret's face as she sent him her love. He could imagine the steady expression in her eyes that gave the message its significance, and his blood ran fast for the imagination. His beautiful, fair-skinned, black-haired girl with the blue, Irish eyes! She was not going back to be ill-treated by that old brute. Hilary's fortune was small. Still, the Squire was generosity itself, and he loved his young cousin. He could count on the Squire's help if only Margaret would consent to his making a home for her and her mother.

With the need of talking to the Squire about it, Hilary took the holi-day to really needed and ran down to Silverdale, leaving behind the dust of September upon all things, everybody out of town, and most of the

clubs closed for cleaning. He and the Squire ought to have been yachting, as they were this time last year, or shooting grouse on the moors, only that their orderly lives were out of joint.

As he left town behind him, and reached the country he began to realize how fast the autumn had come. He had not realized how far the year was advanced and how the leaves were yellowing. Cold, too! There was a nip in the air and a haze over the sun. East wind—that accounted for his taking a gloomy view of things. He shivered inside his light summer clothes. Still there would be blue mornings, and he and the Squire would trudge over the stubble together after the partridges, and get up a famous appetite for their meals.

Silverdale was very quiet now, he supposed. What matter? He and the Squire were always good company for each other.

At Silverthorne a disappointment awaited him. The Squire had gone up to town. They must have passed each other on the way. Not coming home till tomorrow, the servants said and were sympathetically eager with suggestions as to how Master Hilary, he was always Master Hilary to the old servants—should pass the time.

(To Be Continued.)

Fly Poison Perils

A Recent Bulletin Contains Warning Against All Composed of Arsenic

In the war on flies there is peril in the use of arsenic poison. The press reports of poison cases are appalling, especially when one realizes that they show only a fraction of the actual number. But this fraction amounted to 106 cases in the past three years, a large percentage of which were fatal. All because people use arsenic fly paper or the arsenic poison cans to rid their homes of flies, putting this deadliest of all poisons within children's reach.

Doctor Ernest A. Sweet, passed assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service has this to say in a public health report bulletin, entitled "The Transmission of Disease by Flies," mention should be made merely for the purpose of condemnation of those fly poisons composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of the poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total.

Arsenical fly destroying devices must therefore be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand.

With this government warning mothers should find other means to keep the home clear of flies. A can of arsenic fly poison, or a saucer containing the arsenic paper, carelessly set on a window sill, is inviting disaster to the little ones.

We have ceased talking about the H.C.L. Hereafter we will say "the high cost of living."—Life.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should. This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years:—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature *Brentwood*

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

Burn Wood On Railway

Coal is Considered Too Costly to Use as Fuel on Engines

Owing to the continuing high price of coal, the Honduras National railroad has abandoned this article as a fuel and is using wood cut along the line of the railroad.

The merits of coal and wood as fuels have been worked out carefully by this railroad, and when coal again becomes stabilized at a price sufficiently low the use of the same will be resumed.

During the former periods of high coal prices this railroad has resorted to the use of the "corozal" or "cahoun" nuts as fuel, and while coal produced they have proved satisfactory, the intense heat generated was detrimental to the boilers.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holley's Corn Cure will remove them.

No Danger

A few days ago a well-dressed and very charming young lady hatted a four-wheeler, there being no taxi in sight. Just as she was getting in she noticed that the horse seemed inclined to be frisky.

He was jumping about and switching his tail in a way that alarmed her. She was a timid little thing.

So she addressed a few words to the ancient Ichu:

"I hope," she said, smiling bravely, "that you will not run away with me."

The cabby sighed mournfully.

"No, ma'am," he replied, "I have a wife and seven kids at home already!"

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great

relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. ETTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.



Ranchers' Fair and Live Stock Show

Thrilling Contests are Promised at Moose Jaw During the Fair

Thousands of dollars in prizes have been put up by the Executive of the Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show for the great Stampede to be held at Moose Jaw each day during the fair, July 17th to 20th, and the handsome list of awards is attracting entries from some of the most famous cowboy riders of Canada and the United States.

The plans for this year's Stampede assure a far larger and more interesting frontier celebration than last year, with a much more complete program, plans having been made for both afternoon and evening performances.

Wild horse races, cowboy relays, the thrilling bucking horse riding contests, and the most spectacular exciting of all cowboy feats, bulldogging, in addition to the other regular Stampede features will be the headliners on the program. A number of famous cowgirls have also given notice of their intention to enter, and thus add color to the celebration.

Ad. P. Day, of Medicine Hat, who has consented to take charge of the Stampede again this year is making a special effort to secure a large supply of wild horses, horses that have never before been ridden, and has notified the executive that he expects to bring a herd of the kind that toss their men up and bite on the way down.

Coming as it does, directly after the All Canadian Championships at Medicine Hat, the Stampede will be notable because of the galaxy of stars on the quilt and saddle who will come to Moose Jaw from that contest.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by **EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

For sale by All Druggists, Douglas & Co., Peoples, N.S., Ont. Free Sample on Request.

Colored Soldiers

Nayajos and Utes are resisting registration in the United States and threatening to go on the warpath rather than be subject to draft for war. On the other hand, about 1,000,000 colored men have registered willingly. The contrast is particularly striking in view of the pacifist temperament of the negro and the always warlike disposition of the Indian. The Brooklyn Eagle is of the opinion that for modern warfare the negro is a better soldier than the Indian. He obeys orders. He is brave under brave officers. He is loyal to the death. A million colored men in uniform by themselves, would be a vast manpower asset to any nation.

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women.—The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs, restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety, because their action, while slightly, is mild and soothing.

No More Extreme Styles

U.S. Asks Women to Do Away With the Frills

"Cut the frills in clothes," is a war edict to the fastidious from the council of national defense. In effort to institute an economy in wool for all concerned the U. S. government would have all men and women simplify their dress.

"Sacrifice patch pockets, baring shirts, cuffs, unnecessary plaiting and other frills," is the advice to the public issued from a committee of woolen and worsted manufacturers with the commercial economy board of the defense council.

No effort will be made to discourage the use of goods made up in existing styles. The board and the manufacturers believe such a move would be wasteful. The campaign will be confined to next year's output.

The threatening shortage of wool for next year is causing grave concern and the board expects its program is to be of material assistance in making up some of the defects.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Fixing It Up

Marion was saying her prayers. "And please, God," she petitioned, "make Portland—the capital of Maine."

"Why, Marion?" said her shocked mother. "What made you say that?"

Marion settled herself comfortably in the bed.

"Cause I made it that way in my examination paper," she said, "and I want it to be right."

"Know how to wash cars?" asked the garage boss.

"Sure, I know," said the seedy-looking applicant for work. "You clean everything but the license plates."



The "Cowardly British"

"The German navy does not wish anything more than a new encounter with the enemy, and if the latter can be induced to show themselves again we will do the rest," says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. Meantime, the cowardly British remain safely out in the North sea and the heroic warships which made such good speed from Jutland remain unchallenged masters of the Kiel canal.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners the Victims of Nervous Exhaustion

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been a sickly man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Delicately Put

"I hope that you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted girl."

"I do, sir. And I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."

Wife—Robert, how can you stay away from home so late nights?

Husband—Oh, easily. I acquired the habit while I was courting you, my dear. (Boston Transcript.)

French Discover Plot

Foe Attempts to Get Information Via Prisoners

An official note issued in France warns families of prisoners of war in Germany against letters purporting to come from prisoners which contain requests for parcels of food or for certain information of military character to be conveyed by means of underlining certain words, which together form phrases. Sometimes it is suggested answers can be written in saliva on the inside of envelopes.

The public is recommended to send these letters to the military authorities. It is said these proceedings are employed by the enemy to obtain information and food parcels for their own use.

The French ministry of war has prohibited the mailing of newspapers and magazines to neutral countries by private persons. Newspapers mailed by publishers or news companies alone will be transmitted. In addition travellers proceeding to neutral countries will no longer be allowed to take newspapers or periodicals across the frontier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Big Land Deals

Ranches and Farms in Southern Alberta Change Hands

One of the biggest land deals which has taken place in the Taber district for some years has just been closed whereby Albert Green has disposed of his farm and sheep ranch. The farm has been sold to Mr. Coodege for \$25,000, and Mr. Coodege has since disposed of a half interest in it. Mr. Green's sheep ranch on Chin coulee consists of several sections and is an ideal sheep grazing area. It has been sold to Ed. Hagerman for \$84,000. This, however, does not include the sheep. The ranch is well equipped with buildings, including one of the most modern houses in the south country.

There is a great deal of land changing hands in the Taber district. The Cameron ranch, which was put on the market last fall, is being bought up partly by new settlers and partly by people living in the Taber district. The outside edge of the ranch on the northwest has all been disposed of to a depth of four or five sections.



Fruit Jars and other Glassware can easily be kept immaculate with Old Dutch

And remember, this cleanser never harms your hands



Canada's Fine Record

In reciting to the Canadian parliament the fact that Canada has sent 362,000 soldiers to Europe, Premier Borden might also have mentioned the very notable fact that not one of those soldiers has been lost in transit. In considering this fact it must be remembered that the torpedoing of transports is not in violation of international law, and that the Canadian troops on the ocean did not have even the uncertain protection which Germany's pledges to the United States for a time gave to transatlantic passengers.

It is to be hoped that those in charge of the transporting of American troops to France will seek the advice of those who have directed this service for Canada.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted to again sleep as soundly and as restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

Compensation Not Likely

As compensation for the torpedoing of a Spanish ship, the German government offers at the first opportunity to arrange that a fleet of German warships will pass a Spanish warship and, flying the Spanish flag, deliver a 21 gun salute. The Madrid Journal remarks (1) the occasion is not likely to arise soon; and (2) it is still a problematical matter whether Germany will have a fleet at the end of the war.



"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

News From Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury

Our new Butter, Cheese and Shipping Station has been operating since July 2nd, as doubtless you know.

To promote the Farmers' interests and welfare has been our sole aim and purpose in building this plant and if possible help him realize larger profits on his investment. Our intention is to create closer relations between the producer and the manufacturer for their greater mutual advantage. When both producer and manufacturer make money, good times result; when one or both fail to make money from their labor and investments, hard times come knocking at the door.

We sincerely believe that under the and we will guarantee you good results.

Office Phone 86
Residence 24

A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.

Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. One of these machines can be seen in operation on the farm of Bert Axtell, 3 miles southeast of Didsbury.

Write, phone or see me personally.

A. R. KENDRICK,
Box 369

Manager Carlyle Dairy
Co., Didsbury.
Phone 24



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosedale Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120

Didsbury Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. AUSTIN)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada
Royal Bank of Canada
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosedale Hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120

Didsbury Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N.J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
Didsbury Alberta

VETERINARY SURGEON
Dr. L. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

Fam prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central Didsbury or Olds

Neapolis Doings

July 25

The Neapolis picnic and games on Friday, July 20, passed away very pleasantly. The day was fine and the games were carried on in good spirit. The ladies of the district brought a large supply of good things to eat and everybody helped themselves, besides there was lots of fruit and other things for sale.

Ellis Barnes had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, but it is on the mend.

P. G. Johnson and family spent a week at the Red Deer river east and went as far as Munson. Mr. Johnson reports good crops all along and the wheat well headed out. They had some heavy rains of late that ensure good crops.

The scenery on the Red Deer river at the ferry east of Coopersburg is magnificent. The banks of the river are about 400 feet high and in many places almost perpendicular. About 300 feet from the summit and about 100 feet from the base are the petrified skeletons of the great mastodon. The government has geologists at work digging out the specimens and putting them together. They are then shipped to museums and put on exhibition. There are also petrified palm leaves and mussels.

Crops in the Neapolis district are looking very well, the Prelude wheat is mostly fully headed out. Haying has started; the hay crops, both the natural grass and the timothy look good.

Timothy Seed a Very Valuable Product

Mr. C. Sweet, who is in charge of the Dominion government laboratory

Auction Sale
—OF—
Farm Stock, Implements and Household Furniture.

Under instructions from Mr. Edward Cornford I will sell by Public Auction at his farm, 22 miles west and 6 miles north of Didsbury (3 miles north of Bergen P. O.), on

Wednesday, August 8
the following, consisting of

7 Head of Horses

Bay team, consisting of one mare, wt. 1400, 5 years old; one gelding, wt. 1200, 12 years old; gray mare with colt, wt. 1200, 11 years old; gray mare with colt, wt. 1100, 11 years old; yearling gelding.

24 Head of Cattle

11 A1 milch cows, 2 coming fresh next Christmas; 4 yearling heifers; 2 year-old steer; 8 spring calves; 30 chickens.

Farm Machinery, Etc.

Mower, rake, Deering breaker plow with truck, wagon, set of sleighs, disc, 2 sections lever harrows, democrat, buggy, sett heavy harness, single harness, several horse collars, 2 saddles, 2 logging chains, forks, shovels, grass scythe, brush scythe, buck saw, cross-cut saw, post maul, pump, grindstone, DeLaval cream separator.

Household Furniture, Etc.

Churn, bread mixer, 2 heaters, kitchen stove, folding bed, iron bed, oak table, oak rocking chair, organ and stool, sideboard, nine chairs, rocker, small table, four other tables, chest drawers, dishes, cooking utensils, washing tubs and wringer, sealers and other articles too numerous to mention, also a quantity of lumber and several loads of firewood.

The farm will also be offered for sale subject to a small reserve bid.

Lunch at noon. Sale at 1 o'clock

TERMS: All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent 4 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

G. B. SEXSMITH,
Auctioneer.

Fall Term AUGUST 27
WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS
Garrett Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A supply of Blank Forms for making STATUTORY DECLARATION for loss of, or damage to, growing crops by Hail may be found in the hands of the following named persons:

Your Statutory Declaration must be made within THREE DAYS from the date of the damage by Hail to the crop on one of the forms provided by the Board.

**THE HAIL INSURANCE BOARD
OF ALBERTA.**

J. H. LAMB, Secretary-Treasurer,
Edmonton, Alta., Box 2128.

J. H. Cameron, Mayton, Alta.
David McCuen, Olds, Alta.
Samuel Boffey, Bowden, Alta.
Geo. Peattie, Olds, Alta.
J. W. Johnston, Olds, Alta.
A. Brusso, Didsbury, Alta.
J. E. Liesemer, Didsbury, Alta.
Hugh McLean, Didsbury, Alta.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Saskatoon Exhibition

JULY 31 TO AUGUST 4, 1917.

Single Fare
FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Going dates—July 28 to Aug. 3.
Return limit—Aug. 7, 1917.

For full particulars apply to Local Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

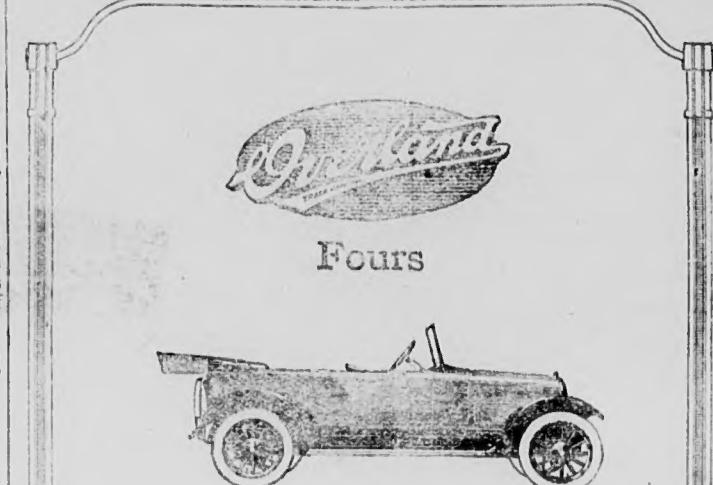
at Calgary, gave an interview to a representative of the Pioneer while he was in town last week, during the course of which he said:

The farmers of this district should cut more timothy hay for seed. They would realize as much per acre from the seed crop as from the hay, or more, with the advantage of having the roughage left on the farm to feed to live stock. An average crop of timothy should yield about 300 lbs of seed per acre and is handled similarly to wheat. It is cut with a binder when the heads are turning brown, and stooked. It can be threshed when convenient any time after being stooked for a week; or it can be stacked and threshed later in the season.

Provision has been made for cleaning, grading and storing seed at the Dominion government elevator, Calgary, where up-to-date timothy cleaning machinery has been installed. Last year the entire charges of handling timothy seed at Calgary elevator were 5 cents per 100 lbs, with an additional charge of 1 cent per 100 lbs per month for storage. This year it is expected that the cleaning charges will be slightly in excess of last year. Farmers shipping timothy seed to Calgary receive warehouse receipts for their seed giving government weights and grade. These receipts are handled similarly to grain warehouse receipts in the disposal of their seed.

There is this year a larger demand for timothy seed in the United States and eastern Canadian markets resulting in the price of timothy seed increasing from \$5.75 per 100 lbs in March to the present quotations of \$8.75 for September seed.

It is anticipated that the farmers of this district will handle their timothy seed cooperatively in order to ship in carload lots, thus securing reduced rates and greater returns for their seed.



Simplified Driving

THIS MODEL is a great family car because it is so easy to handle. All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach. The wheel is large and easy to steer with. The shifting lever and emergency brake can be reached without changing your driving position.

So it is just as easy for your wife or daughter to drive this Overland Eighty-Five Four as it is for you. And as you know, that cannot be said of all cars.

Step in today for a demonstration.

\$1250

Overland Model Eighty-Five Four
3½ horsepower
3½-inch wheelbase
Cantilever rear springs
Vacuum gasoline system

4-inch tires
Teeter green body
Auto-Lite starting and lighting system

Other Overland Fours
Model 85-Four Roadster, \$1230
Country Club Sport Model, \$1110
Light Four Touring, \$975
Light Four Roadster, \$950

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment
Subject to change without notice

WALTER LESLIE

Local Agent, DIDSBURY, ALTA